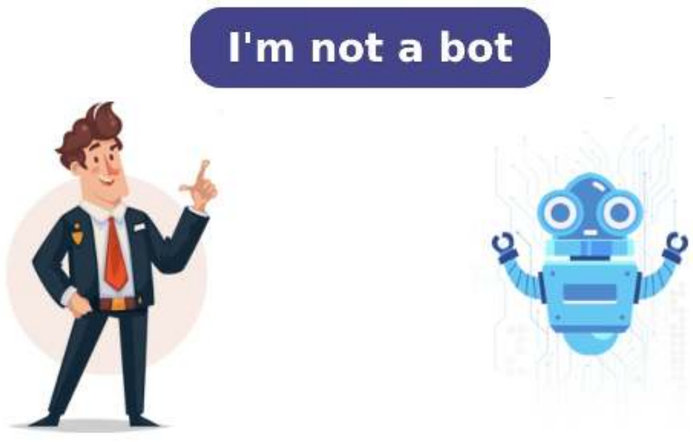
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The intelligence of corvids reading answers

The intelligence of corvids reading answers passage 3. The intelligence of corvids reading answers with answers pdf. Why are corvids so smart. How smart are corvids. The intelligence of corvids reading answers with location. The intelligence of corvids reading answers with explanation. How intelligent are corvids.

Q1. What is the brain-to-body weight ratio of corvids comparable to? A. Reptiles B. Primates C. Domestic cats D. Fish A1: B. Primates Explanation: The passage states that corvids have a brain-to-body weight ratio equivalent to that of great apes and cetaceans, akin to primates. Q2. Fill in the Blank: In New Caledonia, crows have been seen using _____ to retrieve insects. A2: tools (or twigs) Explanation: The passage mentions that crows craft hooks from twigs, which is a use of tools, to extract insects from tree bark. Q3. True or False: Corvids have been known to hold grudges. A3: True Explanation: The passage explicitly states that corvids, like crows, have been observed recognizing human faces and holding grudges. Q4. Multiple Choice: Corvids can remember the locations of how many food caches? A. A few dozen B. Hundreds C. Thousands D. They cannot remember food cache locations A4: B. Hundreds Explanation: The passage notes that corvids can remember the locations of hundreds of food caches. Q5. Fill in the Blank: Ravens can communicate information about _____ food sources. A5: distant Explanation: The passage discusses ravens' ability to communicate information about distant food sources, indicating their planning skills. Q6. Multiple Choice: Corvids demonstrate empathy by: A. Storing food for future use B. Consoling each other after a loss C. Singing complex songs D. Playing competitive games A6: B. Consoling each other after a loss Explanation: The passage indicates that corvids show behaviors indicative of empathy, such as consoling one another after the loss of a group member. Q7. True or False: Corvids' intelligence is solely focused on survival tactics. A7: False Explanation: The passage suggests that while survival tactics are a part of corvid intelligence, their behaviors also include play and empathy, indicating a higher level of cognitive ability. Q8. Fill in the Blank: Corvids have a sophisticated system of _____ that allows them to communicate complex information. A8: vocalizations Explanation: Ravens are mentioned to use sophisticated vocalizations to convey information, which implies that corvids have a complex communication system. Q9. Multiple Choice: The act of crows re-hiding their food stash when they suspect being watched implies they have: A. Excellent vision B. A strong sense of smell C. A theory of mind D. An instinctive reaction A9: C. A theory of mind Explanation: The passage mentions that corvids may re-hide their food if they think they've been seen, suggesting they possess a theory of mind—a cognitive ability to understand that others may have different knowledge and intentions. Q10. True or False: The passage infers that human intelligence is unique and unmatched in the animal kingdom. A10: False Explanation: The passage challenges the notion of the uniqueness of human intelligence by highlighting the complex behaviors, problem-solving abilities, and cognitive capabilities demonstrated by corvids. By highlighting the complex world of corvid intellect, the passage suggests that human intelligence may not be as unique as previously thought. The Academic reading passage "The Intelligence of Corvids Reading Answers" consists of 13 questions that can help IELTS aspirants achieve top scores in the Reading Module. To score well, it's essential to understand how to approach and answer different question types. To improve your skills, practice solving Sample Reading questions from past IELTS papers. Take the "The Intelligence of Corvids" practice test below and try more IELTSMaterial.com reading practice tests. The passage describes various types of questions, including Multiple Choice Questions (Q. 1-3 & Q. 4-7) and Summary Completion (Q. 8-13). Allocate about 20 minutes to answer all 13 questions. Historically, humans believed tool making was a uniquely human trait. However, Jane Goodall's discovery of chimpanzees using tools in the wild challenged this assumption. Today, it is widely accepted that various primates engage in tool making, and corvids, including crows, jays, rooks, ravens, and magpies, are also known to exhibit high intelligence. New Caledonian crows have been observed creating complex tools, such as hooks made from twigs, which they use to retrieve food from tree holes. Researchers have found that the tool design varies across different areas, leading them to assume that the birds' tool use is cultural. However, a 2002 study published in Science revealed an extraordinary case of innovation among corvids. A New Caledonian crow named Betty was observed inventing a new tool from materials not found in her natural habitat without observing others. This finding suggests that corvids may possess higher cognitive abilities than previously thought. 1. According to researchers, when working with crows, they wore a mask to..... (A) conceal their true dent from the crows. 2. The researchers were not bothered by the crows while wearing the mask because the crows did not harass them; instead, they did not harass them after the mask was removed. (B) 3. When the mask was taken off, the researchers were no longer protected and were attacked by the entire flock of crows. (C) Match each corvid action with the information it shows us about corvid intelligence: 4. Birds opened boxes to obtain food. - E Corvids are good at remembering where they hid things. 5. Birds pulled ropes to get food - F Corvids can count. 6. Birds hid food from other birds - C Corvids are skilled at remembering where they hid things. 7. Birds built a nest that was not real - E Corvids protect themselves by tricking their enemies. Complete the summary: 8. Jane Goodall's work in 1960 showed that primates were not the only ones to make tools. 9. Scientists have observed different kinds of animals making tools, including New Caledonian crows, who make tools to retrieve the food they eat in the wild. That generally these birds, including corvids, are able to learn from other birds and 10 .....how to make tools through observation. In 2002, a captive New Caledonian crow named Betty invented a new tool, using pieces of wire to make 11..... which she used to retrieve food. The interesting thing is that other crows did not 12..... the tools or techniques that Betty had developed. Once the scientists saw Betty make a tool, they tried to get her to 13..... the behavior, and she was successful. food was found by opening boxes until five pieces were discovered. Since they had found five, no more boxes needed to be opened. This experiment demonstrates that corvids can count their food while opening boxes. Koehler's experiment showed that jackdaws could count their food, proving that corvids possess the ability to do so. In an experiment with rooks, researchers discovered that pairs of birds worked together efficiently to pull ropes and obtain food they couldn't achieve individually. Studies on western scrub jays revealed that they can remember whether other individuals hid food for them. However, this ability was limited when introduced to new jays. Corvids are intelligent birds capable of fooling humans with their behavior. Humans were previously believed to be the only tool-makers, but Jane Goodall's observation of chimpanzees using tools in 1960 revealed otherwise. Corvids, particularly New Caledonian crows, have been observed displaying remarkable cognitive abilities. They are known for their ability to create tools, such as making hooks out of twigs to retrieve food from tree holes that are too deep for their beaks. Scientists assume that this tool use is cultural and learned from other birds. These intelligent birds also show problem-solving skills. For example, a captive New Caledonian crow named Betty successfully used pieces of wire to make hooks to retrieve food by bending the straight wire. This ability to create new tools without observing the behavior in other crows was demonstrated by another individual who invented a tool from materials not found in her natural habitat. Additionally, researchers attempted to get Betty to replicate this behavior and were successful nine times out of ten. The scientists set out a single straight wire and food for her to retrieve, and she consistently bent the wire to successfully obtain the food. Crows using cars as nutcrackers was once believed to be a clever trick they employed to crack open nuts. In the 1970s, researchers in California observed crows dropping nuts onto roads and then feasting on the crushed fruit, leading many to assume that they had developed a human-like understanding of how cars could crack nuts. However, subsequent studies revealed that this was not the case. Crows were simply using hard surfaces to crack their nuts, and it just so happened that sometimes a car would come along and crush one, providing them with an easy meal. Master Raven Recognition Is Remarkable The recognition of master raven and self-control by Rachael Miller and her colleagues at the University of Cambridge is quite remarkable, both temporally and socially. The study compared the self-control of Caledonian crows with that of children aged 3 to 5. Self-control Enables Reasoning In another experiment, researchers explored what enables us to control ourselves when making choices, such as deciding whether to watch a favorite show. Self-control is an aspect of executive control, which allows us to make good decisions and plan for the future. Delayed Gratification A Key Aspect The experiment tested delayed gratification, where subjects had to choose between a mediocre reward immediately and a better one that wasn't available yet. This concept was illustrated with the marshmallow experiment. Children Outperform Crows in Delayed Gratification In Miller's study, children performed better than crows in the harder test of delayed gratification. The crows were unable to wait for an unrewarded item due to visual cues. Comparison Between Animals and Children This experiment is significant because it directly compares animals and children in terms of cognitive ability using the same task. Such results provide a more comprehensive understanding of crow intelligence. Humans' Biased View of Intelligence However, we must consider that humans often test abilities that we excel in, leading to biased views of other species' capabilities. Crows may excel in areas like visual memory and surpassing us, if given the opportunity. Would humans be able to survive in a world where the Earth's magnetic field is severely disrupted, allowing us to compete with alien civilizations in three-dimensional space?